

CHAPTER 15: THE PUBLIC FACILITIES PLAN

Overview

The Public Facilities Plan (the Plan) makes recommendations regarding the provision of public facilities needed to serve existing and planned population growth through the efficient, equitable, safe and accessible delivery of public services in accordance with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan and identified levels of service. These public facilities are an important aspect of maintaining a high quality of life for county residents, businesses and visitors throughout the county.

The Plan helps to guide the acquisition, location and construction of public facilities in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. To this end, the Plan identifies levels of service, general locations, sizing and site criteria to guide needed public service improvements. In addition, the Plan is a key resource for developing the county's Capital Improvement Program – the five-year fiscal programming document for public facility provision.

It should be noted that the levels of service identified in this chapter generally apply to locations outside of the Rural Residential/Agricultural and Residential Agricultural areas. These rural areas currently do not have, and are not planned to have, the same levels of service as the more developed and developing areas of the county. However, the Plan does recognize that existing rural public facilities have parity with newer facilities in more developed areas of the county.

The Plan provides facility recommendations that address service needs within the next 20 years. Due to changing external and internal factors affecting these recommendations, the Plan and its recommendations should be updated every five years in conjunction with the overall Comprehensive Plan.

The Plan does not address funding ability, responsibility or capability, debt capacity, or other financial concerns or issues. Furthermore, this document does not address staffing, programming, design, equipment or other operational factors. Facility location recommendations should be viewed as general to promote flexibility in site acquisition processes. Facility recommendations are not listed in any kind of priority order. Prioritization and funding of facilities should be determined by the Board of Supervisors, with staff recommendations, and the citizens through separate processes outside the scope of this guiding document.

The Public Facilities Plan is divided into several sections based on the department responsible for providing that particular public facility or service. The sections of the Plan are:

- Fire/Emergency Medical Services
- Police
- Sheriff's Office
- Libraries
- Public Schools
- Parks and Recreation
- General Services (Government Center, Aviation Services, Solid Waste, Fleet Management)
- Telecommunication Facilities.

Many departments use The Public Facilities Plan as their department's master plan for facility needs, while some departments have their own adopted master plans, including:

- Aviation Services – *Airport Master Plan*
- Sheriff's Office – *Community Corrections Master Plan*
- General Services – *Government Center Master Plan*
- Parks & Recreation – *Parks & Recreation Master Plan.*

This Public Facilities Plan provides additional guidance to these departments. With the adoption of this Plan, each department master plan should be reviewed and aligned with the recommendations of the overall Comprehensive Plan.

Major considerations used in the development of The Public Facilities Plan include the following:

- ❖ Existing and future land use patterns
- ❖ National and state standards for levels of service goals
- ❖ Adequate facilities and service coverage
- ❖ Parity of facilities and services
- ❖ Fiscal responsibility
- ❖ Community-based facility investments promoting reinvestment and revitalization.

The Public Facilities Plan chapter is comprised of two major components:

- General Public Facilities Guidelines providing direction for the general evaluation of public facility proposals. These guidelines should apply to all public facilities regardless of type.
- Facility Recommendations that provide more detailed information including levels of service standards, new facility location guidance, new facility recommendations and other criteria specific to the type of facility being proposed.

General Public Facility Guidelines

The following General Public Facilities Guidelines should be used when addressing the provision of new public facilities and related land use issues:

- **Co-Location.** Co-locate public facilities wherever possible and appropriate. Co-locate utility improvements such as, but not limited to, pump stations, water towers, etc., with public facility sites.
- **Facility Maintenance as a Priority.** Support funding priorities that properly maintain existing facilities. Facility condition should be analyzed on a regular basis in support of a systematic, ongoing, preventative maintenance program. Facility improvements should use quality design and construction that provide long-term cost savings.
- **Energy Efficient Facility Design.** Incorporate green building design and other energy-efficient practices in the construction, renovation and operation of public facilities. Encourage facilities to be designed to reduce energy needs, water consumption, waste and stormwater runoff.

- **Site Acquisition.** Acquire new public facility sites in advance of, and/or in conjunction with, development and acquire land adjacent to existing public facility sites planned for renovation or replacement when land becomes available. These acquisitions should be accomplished using sound real estate principles and practices and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and policies. Consider the impacts of new facilities in relation to growth as identified in The Land Use Plan chapter. Construction of new facilities should take place in areas contiguous to existing developed areas.
- **Linear Parks & Trails.** Incorporate and link appropriate public facilities through sidewalks, trails and other similar accommodations.
- **Buildable Land.** Base facility site requirements on the concept of “buildable land”. Consider modification in the amount of required site area where existing public facilities are to be replaced or renovated within the established communities in which they are located. This calculation excludes required buffers, setbacks and other development restrictions, as well as areas with steep slopes, wetlands, Resource Protection Areas, stormwater ponds and other physical constraints to the use of the property.
- **Transportation Improvements.** Locate facilities where the road network is safe and adequate, or the roads are improved in conjunction with development or renovation of the facility. Other transportation improvements, such as traffic signals and turn lanes, may also be needed.
- **Public Utilities.** Connect public facilities to public water and wastewater systems, where appropriate.
- **Rezoning Proposals & Facility Impacts.** Provide information on the impacts on public facilities of specific development proposals during the zoning process.
- **Unplanned Facility Needs.** Consider public facilities outside of the recommendations of this document in conjunction with amendments to this Plan.
- **Data-Driven Facility Provision.** Base public facility provision and improvement decisions upon documented and objective assessments of need, demand, capacities, fiscal responsibility and the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.
- **Facility Parity.** Support parity in the quality, capabilities and provision of public facilities throughout the county.
- **Facilities and Revitalization.** Use public facility provision, parity and similar investments as one aspect of an overall approach to revitalizing communities. Support renovations to existing facilities in established communities that facilitate parity. These public investments into established communities should be used to spur private investment in these areas as well. When existing facilities reach a condition where it is more economically feasible to replace the facility rather than renovate it, these new facilities should be rebuilt on, or as close as possible to, the existing site to maintain service to the community.
- **Unused Facilities.** Re-use abandoned or unused facilities in a cost-effective manner. If the facility is deemed no longer usable for any public facility usage, the facility should be declared surplus and sold with revenue going towards new facility construction.
- **Facility Locations.** Proposed facility locations as shown on Facility Recommendation maps display general facility locations and should not be used for specific location identification.

Fire & Emergency Medical Services

OVERVIEW

The mission of Fire & Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is to protect life, property and the environment through a comprehensive fire and life safety program that ensures an adequate and timely response to emergencies.

The 21 Fire/EMS facilities in the county responded to nearly 36,000 incidents in 2011. The number of incidents has increased 44 percent between 2001 and 2011, significantly faster than the county's population increase of 17 percent. Of the total incidents reported in 2011, nearly 76 percent were medical emergencies and 24 percent were fire-related. It is expected with the general aging of the population that medical emergency incidents will continue to increase faster than the rate of population growth over time.

In addition to these facilities, eight volunteer rescue squads exist in the county to supplement county EMS transport units. These facilities include Bensley-Bermuda (3 squads), Forest View (2 squads), Manchester (2 squads) and Ettrick-Matoaca (1 squad).

Fire & EMS also maintains inter-jurisdictional agreements with several surrounding localities to provide and receive additional coverage when needed.



2011 Fire & EMS Statistics			
Station	Total Incidents	Fire Incidents	EMS Incidents
1 Chester	2,889	20%	80%
2 Manchester	1,731	24%	76%
3 Bensley	2,802	18%	82%
4 Bon Air	2,000	26%	74%
5 Midlothian	2,148	27%	73%
6 Enon*	577	30%	70%
7 Clover Hill	2,281	30%	70%
8 Matoaca	622	24%	76%
9 Buford	2,858	27%	73%
10 Wagstaff*	717	23%	77%
11 Dale	2,402	23%	77%
12 Ettrick	1,200	21%	79%
13 Phillips	522	26%	74%
14 Dutch Gap	2,711	28%	72%
15 Airport	2,074	22%	78%
16 Swift Creek	1,502	24%	76%
17 Centralia	1,638	24%	76%
18 Rivers Bend	747	24%	76%
19 Winterpock	816	29%	71%
20 Courthouse	1,445	32%	68%
24 Manchester VRS	2,183	21%	79%
System Total	35,868	24%	76%

*All-volunteer stations

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The following levels of service are based upon professional industry experience and recommended standards.

Urban Zone

- **Fire Response:** Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 4 minutes or less travel time for the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident, and 8 minutes or less travel time for deployment of an Effective Firefighting Force (first alarm assignment) at a fire suppression incident.
- **EMS Response:** Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 4 minutes or less travel time for the first responding unit equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator or higher level capabilities at an emergency medical incident.

Rural Zone

- **Fire Response:** Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 9 minutes or less travel time for the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident, and 13 minutes or less travel time for deployment of an Effective Firefighting Force (first alarm assignment) at a fire suppression incident.
- **EMS Response:** Fire/EMS facilities should be strategically located to provide 9 minutes or less travel time for the first responding unit equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator or higher level capabilities at an emergency medical incident.

Effective Firefighting Force (First Alarm Assignment)

The effective firefighting response force to protect a typical 2,000 square foot single family dwelling from fire is 17 firefighters responding on firefighting equipment capable of performing rescue operations, fire suppression, forcible entry, ventilation, EMS and aerial operations.

RECOMMENDED TIMING FOR NEW FACILITIES

Priority should be given to address service gaps. Station expansion, additional equipment and improved road infrastructure are recommended strategies to address reliability and capacity shortfalls.

The need for new Fire/EMS facilities should be based on the following parameters:

- Demand exceeds existing facility's service capacity
- Addressing service gaps
- Analysis of increasing call volumes within the district
- Growth and development trends within the district
- Growth and development outside of the current station coverage
- Changes in community fire risk, demographics, or introduction of a special risk.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- If a Fire/EMS facility is co-located with another public facility, the site must be designed with separate ingress/egress and parking to prevent interruption to Fire/EMS station operations. Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include, but need not be limited to, facilities for Police, Parks, Libraries, Water Towers, and Telecommunications facilities.
- New facility sites should have at least 3 buildable acres and accommodate a 3-bay facility.
- Stations should be located with quick access to a major arterial roadway and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**2013-2017**

- **Harrowgate Road:** new facility in the vicinity of Harrowgate Road and Jefferson Davis Highway. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues. (2004 Bond Referendum)
- **Courthouse/Route 288:** new facility in the vicinity of Courthouse Road and Route 288. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues. (2004 Bond Referendum)
- **Replace Matoaca Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in the vicinity of Matoaca Road and Hickory Road.
- **Replace Midlothian Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in the vicinity of Midlothian Turnpike and Winterfield Road.
- **North Woodlake:** new facility in the vicinity of Otterdale Road and Woolridge Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

2018-2022

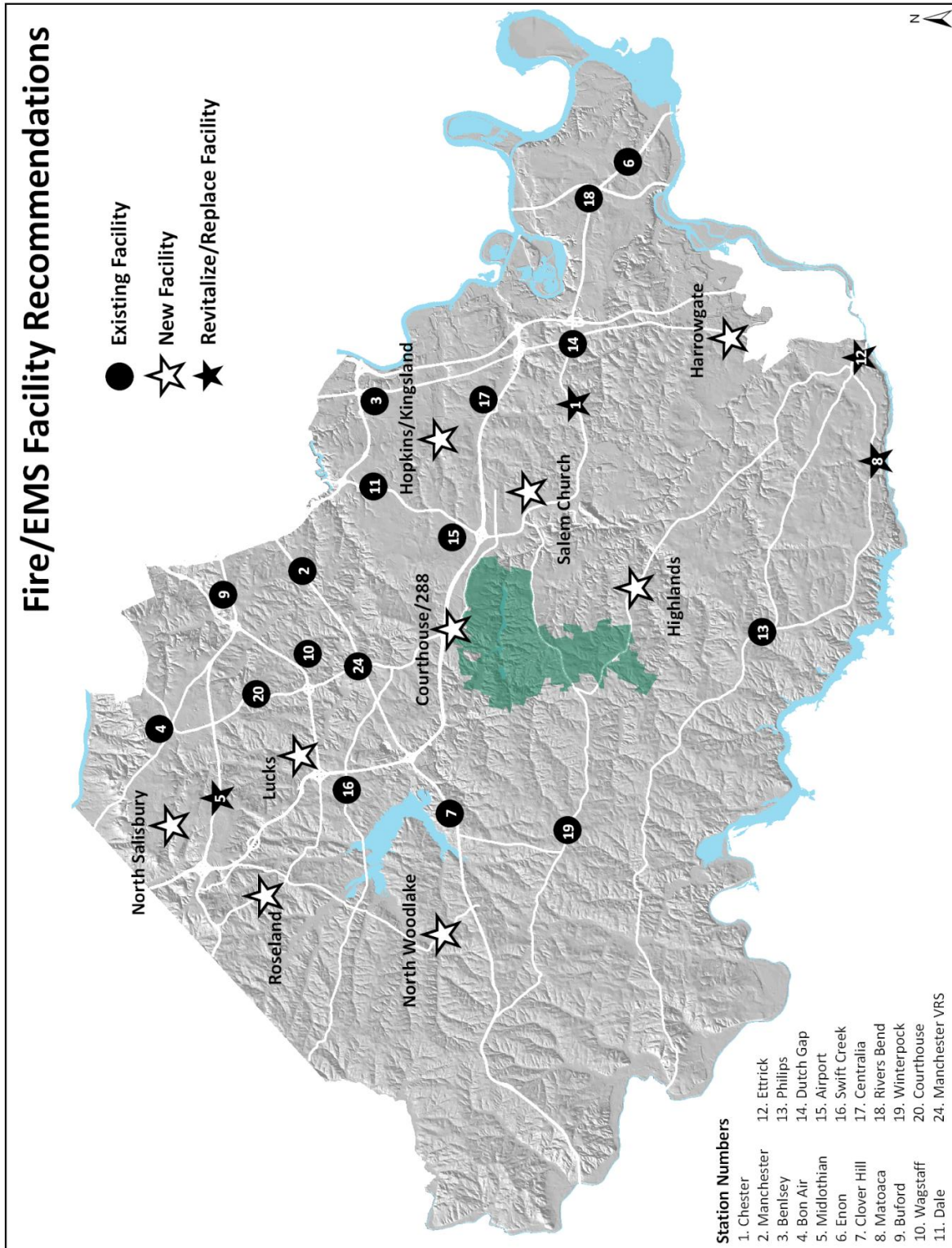
- **Salem Church:** new facility in the vicinity of Salem Church Road and Centralia Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.
- **Replace Ettrick Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in same general area.
- **Highlands:** new facility in the vicinity of Nash Road and Woodpecker Road. Addresses coverage gap.
- **Revitalize/Replace Chester Station:** current station is not adequate to the service demands and physical requirements of a professional station. Locate new station in same general area.

Post 2022

- **Lucks Lane:** new facility in the vicinity of Lucks Lane and Walton Bluff Parkway. Addresses coverage gap.
- **North Salisbury:** new facility in the vicinity of Winterfield Road and Salisbury Drive. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.
- **Hopkins/Kingsland:** new facility in the vicinity of Hopkins Road and Kingsland Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.
- **Roseland:** new facility in the vicinity of Old Hundred Road and Brightwalton Road. Addresses coverage gap and demand issues.

Recommended Road Improvements

- **Manchester Station:** construct a fire service road from the rear of Manchester Station to Walmsley Boulevard, or extend Pocoshock Boulevard from its current terminus to Walmsley Boulevard to improve station response area.
- **Airport Station:** construct a fire service or public road from the end of Airfield Drive to Cogbill Road to improve station response area.



Police Services

OVERVIEW

The mission of the Police Department is to provide a professional and unbiased response to the needs of the community through a comprehensive policing program that reduces crime and ensures an adequate and timely response to emergencies.

“Brick and mortar” facilities are critical to police operations, but are not the primary basis for providing service to the general public. Rather, police service is a function of the number and geographic deployment of officers in community beats. In addition to formal district stations, the Police Department operates several community policing offices throughout the county that provide a more visible presence.



In 2011 the Police Department responded to 190,000 calls for service and had an average Priority One (life-threatening) call response time of 3.71 minutes.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

- Provide district police stations that are centrally-located to high-call areas and that meet the needs of increased patrol requirements.
- Achieve and maintain an average response time of 3 minutes or less for Priority One calls for service.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include Fire/EMS stations.
- District station sites should have at least 3 acres of buildable area.
- Specialty functions, such as evidence storage, should be contained in the Government Center and of an appropriate site size to meet the needs of the department.
- District stations should be located to easily serve multiple beats, preferably at the center of their respective patrol area.
- District stations should be located in high-visibility areas with direct access to a major arterial road and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.
- Community Policing Offices should be located in leased space, commercial centers or other community focal points where needed.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**2013-2017**

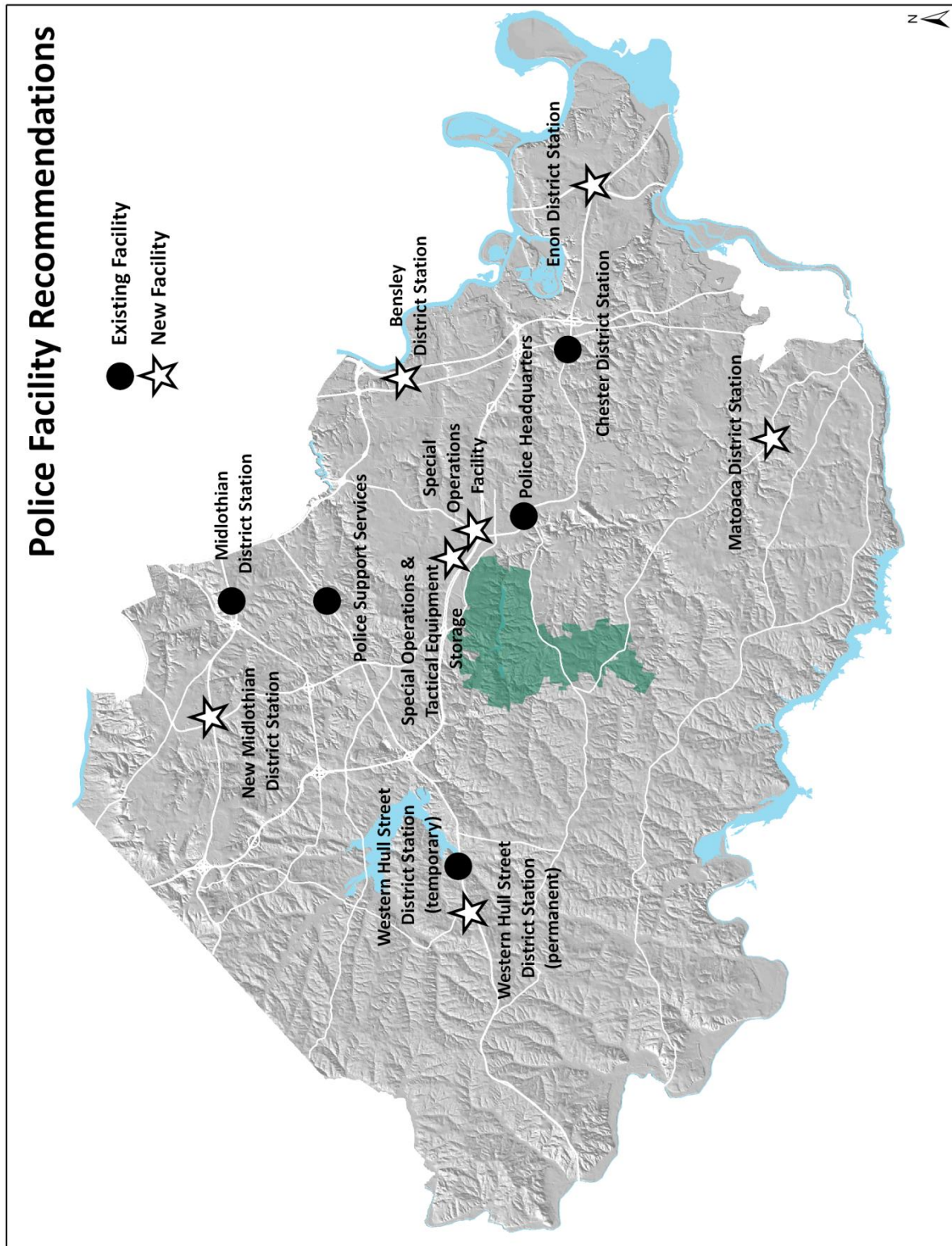
- **Western Hull Street District Station:** currently located in temporary space, this station should be located near Hull Street Road between Otterdale Road and Woodlake Village Parkway.
- **Relocate Midlothian District Station:** currently located in a low-visibility area not central to patrol needs. This station should be relocated farther west to the vicinity of Midlothian Turnpike, Robious and Huguenot Roads to be more central to the patrol area.
- **Bensley District Station:** this station should be located in the vicinity of Route 1 and Dundas Road.
- **Special Operations & Tactical Equipment Storage:** close to Police Headquarters (in the vicinity of Iron Bridge Road and Route 288) to store specialized equipment and specialized tactical vehicles.
- **Special Operations Facility:** to house special operations units. This facility should be close to Police Headquarters in the vicinity of Iron Bridge Road and Route 288.

2018-2022

- **Enon District Station:** in the vicinity of Interstate 295 and Route 10 to address coverage and service gaps that result from community growth and development.
- Upon the completion of the Enon and Bensley District Stations, the Chester District Station should be closed.

Post 2022

- **Matoaca District Station:** in the vicinity of Woodpecker and Matoaca Roads to address coverage and service gaps that result from community growth and development.



Sheriff's Office Services

OVERVIEW

The Sheriff's Office protects Chesterfield County residents by providing for the safe and secure detention of persons entrusted to the Sheriff's custody. Though this department has many different functions, this section focuses on the provision of adult detention facilities.

There are two jail facilities that the county uses to detain inmates; the county jail located in the Government Center and the Riverside Regional Jail Authority (RRJA) complex in Prince George County.



As of fiscal year 2011, the county's jail held an average of 323 inmates while an additional 608 inmates were held at the RRJA facility.

As the county's population continues to grow, additional demands on jail space will occur. Between regional agreements with RRJA and the county's local jail facility, there is currently adequate space to house the county's anticipated inmate population.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- Maintain a minimum jail rated capacity of 250 beds, or up to a level authorized by the Virginia Department of Corrections.
- Maintain the Virginia State Standard for detention cells at 70 square feet per person for the first inmate (single occupancy) and 45 square feet for each additional inmate in a cell.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

Site size and location of new detention facilities is one of the most complex, controversial and potentially capital-intensive planning challenges. Considerable public, political and professional participation is required to ensure an acceptable solution to siting and building new detention facilities. Assuming availability of funds for capital investment, site selection criteria include, but are not limited to, the following suggestions:

- Sites must be of sufficient size to accommodate the detention facility, Sheriff's offices, recreation yards, buffer area and expansion capability.
- Sites must provide surveillance capability, sight and sound separation from the neighboring land uses, and permit the design of a modern facility according to accepted jail practices and standards.
- Sites must be accessible to at least one major arterial road.

SHERIFF

- Future jail facilities should be located as close as possible to the county's courts and Government Center. Sites should be well buffered from adjacent development.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Maintain inter-jurisdictional agreements for use of the Riverside Regional Jail located in Prince George County. Continue the policy of sending inmates to the regional jail in accordance with service agreements.
- Continue to work with judicial system on providing alternatives to incarceration.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

2013-2017

- Monitor jail capacity trends.

2018-2022

- Begin planning studies to determine how to best manage projected inmate population growth through either expanded use of the local jail or agreements with other regional jail facilities. Coordinate with the Virginia Department of Corrections and regional jail providers to increase local and/or regional jail capacity as necessary and appropriate.

Post 2022

- Evaluate results of planning studies and take appropriate actions.

Libraries

OVERVIEW

The Chesterfield County Public Library helps customers transform information into usable knowledge. This transformation happens thousands of times a day in person, on the phone and through a variety of digital formats. Library facilities were visited over 1.5 million times in 2011. Customers visit the library to interact with knowledgeable library staff, access modern technologies, borrow from the vast print and electronic resources available or attend one of hundreds of popular educational, cultural and informational programs.



The public library system's role in the county has expanded beyond its traditional function as a resource for information and materials, and now serves as a community gathering place for educational, cultural and informational services; community support during emergency events; economic development and revitalization activities. As the population grows, the demand for library facilities of reasonable size to provide transformational library services will increase. The county's nine libraries have over 142,000 square feet of space serving a county population of 319,000 people (or 0.45 square feet of space per person well below the state standard of 0.82 square feet per person). In fiscal year 2011, visitors (including 41,327 wireless visitors) borrowed nearly 2.8 million print and 657,000 digital items, asked 416,031 reference questions or attended one of the more than 1,000 library programs.

Public Library Statistics – Fiscal Year 2011*						
Branch	Size (square feet)	Cardholders	Visitors	Program Attendees	Print Checkout	Computer Sessions
Bon Air	15,000	32,244	196,705	2,137	482,080	45,754
Central	29,700	30,035	211,774	6,245	353,718	85,265
Chester	15,500	31,526	166,136	3,511	297,847	53,443
Clover Hill	15,100	36,473	191,643	1,242	487,827	31,242
Enon	4,100	7,345	47,700	598	68,687	10,800
Ettrick- Matoaca	8,000	12,963	62,273	1,119	69,034	30,756
La Prade	20,000	43,203	199,283	3,064	356,321	70,697
Meadowdale	20,000	24,638	182,980	3,586	176,024	77,364
Midlothian	15,000	32,281	206,742	2,447	533,891	39,315
System Total	142,400	250,708	1,465,236	25,195	2,825,447	444,636

Note: All branches except for Central were closed on Thursdays during this period

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- Provide 0.82 square feet of library floor area per capita in accordance with Library of Virginia standards.
- Provide library services within a 10 minute drive time of the non-rural population.
- Provide 3 items per capita.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Flexibility to site acreage should be provided when considering co-location. Recommended co-location opportunities could include, but need not be limited to, facilities for Schools, Parks, and/or Fire/EMS.
- New facility sites should have at least 6 acres of buildable area, accommodating a library of no less than 20,000 square feet. Facility square footage should consist of approximately 25 percent for collection materials, 15 percent for staffing/mechanical, and 60 percent for service delivery (computers, lobby, meeting spaces, etc.). Secondary consideration may be given to locating libraries in vacant structures in locations and facilities that meet library standards.
- Facilities should be located within a 10 minute drive time of the greatest number of users.
- Facilities should be located with convenient access to a major arterial road and, if possible, located near two major arterial roads offering both north/south and east/west travel.
- Facilities should include connections to pedestrian and public transportation networks where possible.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**2013-2017**

- **Reams-Gordon Branch:** vicinity of Smoketree Drive and Courthouse Road, site has been acquired. Construct a 20,000 square foot facility. Addresses demand issues on the La Prade, Clover Hill, Bon Air and Midlothian branches. (2004 Bond Referendum)
- **Western Hull Street Branch:** vicinity of Otterdale Road and Hull Street Road. Construct a 20,000 square foot facility. Addresses service gap and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.
- **Robious Branch:** vicinity of Robious Road and Twin Team Lane, site has been dedicated. Construct a 20,000 square foot facility. Addresses demand issues on the Bon Air and Midlothian branches. (2004 Bond Referendum)
- **Genito-Otterdale Branch:** vicinity of Genito and Otterdale Roads. Construct a 20,000 square foot facility. Addresses service gap and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.
- **Expand/Replace Ettrick-Matoaca Branch:** replace existing facility with a 20,000 square foot facility at or near current site. Addresses service gap and demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.

2018-2022

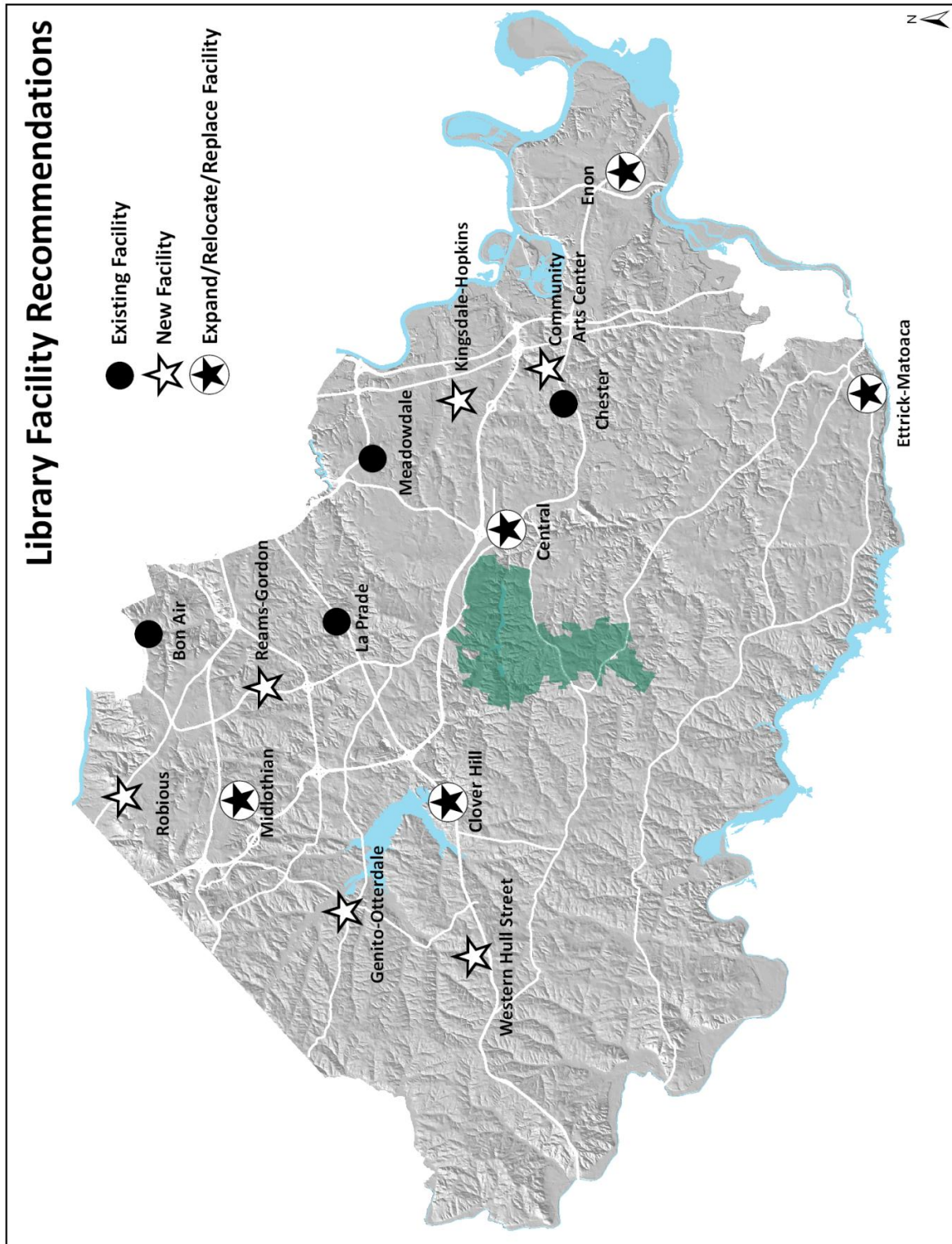
- **Expand/Replace Clover Hill Branch:** expand the current facility to 20,000 square feet or replace with new facility at or near current site. Addresses demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.
- **Expand/Replace Enon Branch:** expand the current facility to 20,000 square feet or replace with new facility at or near current site. Addresses demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.
- **Expand/Replace Midlothian Branch:** expand the current facility to 20,000 square feet or replace with new facility at or near current site. Addresses demand issues related to increases in population anticipated in this area of the county.

Post 2022

- **Kingsdale-Hopkins Branch:** vicinity of Kingsdale, Chester and Hopkins Roads. Construct a 20,000 square foot facility. Addresses demand issues on the Chester branch.
- **Central Library Expansion:** finish 6,000 square feet of shell space within existing facility. Increases functionality of main library.

Other

- **Community Arts Center:** vicinity of West Hundred Road and Centre Street. Public-private partnership effort – timing of facility construction will be determined in conjunction with achieving private funding levels. (2004 Bond Referendum)



Public Schools

OVERVIEW

High performing, high quality public schools contribute to the quality of life and economic vitality of Chesterfield County. The importance of providing school facilities equitably to all county residents is paramount, as is finding ways to plan and adapt to future needs on the basis of anticipated trends in demographics and technology. Additionally, the Comprehensive Plan calls for a greater focus on linking schools with communities by providing greater access, flexible designs and locations that better meet the needs of the communities in which they are located.



In addition to ensuring sufficient and appropriate educational space for our students, it is the responsibility of the school division to properly maintain all facilities and to promote parity and equity among all schools.

Although parity among all schools is desired, the plan recognizes that schools in the county have been built over time in response to school age population demands. As neighborhoods have been approved and emerged, certain areas of the county have created a demand for schools sooner than other areas. As a result, as of 2012, county schools range in age from just under 100 years to just over two years.

This large disparity in facility ages inherently yields newer schools offering more current, and in many cases more advanced, opportunities for students and the communities they serve. The county should strive to create and maintain parity among all schools by either fully modernizing schools on a scheduled basis or replacing the facilities as each reaches the end of its useful asset life.

Program (Functional) Capacity

Chesterfield County Public Schools uses a facility's program capacity to measure facility usage. Program capacity is an industry concept that accounts for the building's design capacity and incorporates classroom space limitations created by various state and federally regulated programs such as Special Education, Title 1 and Headstart. These programs contain certain mandates limiting classroom sizes, reducing available classroom space in the facility. Program capacity figures change on an annual basis depending upon program requirements and state/federal mandates, and do not include temporary trailer space.

Design Capacity

Design capacity is based upon a building's physical size and the amount of classroom space. This figure does not include programming requirements which place limitations on class sizes, reducing the number of students that can be accommodated in individual classroom spaces.

SCHOOLS

Elementary Schools

The county has 38 elementary schools enrolling 26,000 students in kindergarten through 5th grade. The county's elementary schools have a combined program capacity of nearly 27,000 students for a systemwide utilization of 96 percent in the 2012-13 school year. Elementary schools enroll an average of 678 students each and are an average of 40 years old. Program capacity and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and the school division's Financial Plan.

2012/13 Elementary Schools					
Name	Year Built	Design Capacity	Program Capacity	Enrollment	% of Program Capacity
Alberta Smith	1993	759	693	691	100%
Bellwood	1965	620	502	421	84%
Bensley	1954	640	624	570	91%
Beulah	1928	640	525	609	116%
Bon Air	1962	644	608	618	102%
Chalkley	1962	840	781	852	109%
Clover Hill	1986	759	759	790	104%
Crenshaw	1987	759	720	706	98%
Crestwood	1962	690	628	541	86%
Curtis	1959	966	868	694	80%
Davis	1964	759	588	629	107%
Ecoff	1990	920	838	760	91%
Elizabeth Scott	2007	943	907	835	92%
Enon	1928	621	536	469	88%
Ettrick	1967	680	552	528	96%
Evergreen	1987	1,104	1,026	1,030	100%
Falling Creek	1964	720	584	678	116%
Gates	1983	874	898	733	82%
Gordon	1979	805	753	685	91%
Grange Hall	1922	851	812	764	94%
Greenfield	1975	690	628	609	97%
Harrowgate	1959	640	542	432	80%
Hening	1959	874	841	779	93%
Hopkins	1975	600	528	588	111%
Jacobs Road	1987	759	697	636	91%
M. Christian	1995	820	695	706	102%
Matoaca	1937	500	474	464	98%
Providence	1986	759	651	591	91%
Reams Road	1968	759	615	500	81%
Robious	1970	828	769	688	89%
Salem Church	1970	805	725	559	77%
Spring Run	1999	943	865	804	93%
Swift Creek	1983	759	733	831	113%
Watkins	1966	828	876	1,013	116%
Weaver	1994	759	733	722	98%
Wells	1975	735	710	688	97%
Winterpock	2007	943	917	828	90%
Woolridge	1990	759	720	747	104%
System	1972	29,354	26,921	25,788	96%

Middle Schools

The county has 12 middle schools enrolling 14,000 students in 6th through 8th grades. The county's middle schools have a combined program capacity of 15,200 students for a systemwide utilization of 92 percent in the 2012-13 school year. Middle schools enroll an average of 1,165 students each and are an average of 39 years old. Program capacity and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and the school division's Financial Plan.

2012/13 Middle Schools					
Name	Year Built	Design Capacity	Program Capacity	Enrollment	% of Program Capacity
Bailey Bridge	1991	1,725	1,553	1,488	96%
Carver	1997	1,495	1,275	1,059	83%
Elizabeth Davis	2008	1,518	1,284	1,159	90%
Falling Creek	1966	1,403	1,181	1,211	103%
Manchester	1964	1,518	1,319	1,469	111%
Matoaca*	1975	1,702	1,438	1,122	78%
Midlothian	1924	1,449	1,292	1,208	93%
Providence	1968	1,219	1,027	839	82%
Robious	1971	1,541	1,364	1,317	97%
Salem Church	1971	1,288	1,077	829	77%
Swift Creek	1979	1,173	1,021	1,023	100%
Tomahawk Creek	2008	1,518	1,355	1,267	94%
System	1973	17,549	15,186	13,991	92%

*Matoaca Middle School includes 2 campuses, the data shown here is for the combined campus.

High Schools

The county has 11 high schools enrolling 18,700 students in 9th through 12th grades. The county's high schools have a combined program capacity of 19,600 students for a systemwide utilization of 96 percent in the 2012-13 school year. High schools enroll an average of 1,702 students each and are an average of 30 years old. Program capacity and enrollment for individual schools is subject to change. Annually, this information is published in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and the school division's Financial Plan.

2012/13 High Schools					
Name	Year Built	Design Capacity	Program Capacity	Enrollment	% of Program Capacity
Bird	1978	2,254	1,958	1,835	94%
Community	1948	621	547	319	58%
Clover Hill	2010	1,978	1,750	1,781	102%
Cosby	2006	1,978	1,750	2,063	118%
James River	1994	2,346	2,041	1,982	97%
Manchester	1992	2,484	2,119	1,894	89%
Matoaca	2002	1,771	1,524	1,837	121%
Meadowbrook	1963	1,748	1,538	1,630	106%
Midlothian	1984	1,840	1,574	1,406	89%
Monacan	1979	1,886	1,674	1,372	82%
Thomas Dale*	1964	3,082	2,750	2,259	82%
System	1982	22,342	19,579	18,732	96%

*Thomas Dale's capacity and enrollment figures include the 9th Grade Annex (former Chester Middle School). This annex was built in 1941 and has a program capacity of 899 students.

OVERALL SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS

- Provide more community-oriented schools that act as neighborhood anchors and support community use of the facilities after school hours.
- Coordinate economic development and revitalization efforts with school revitalization and replacement as one aspect of an overall community revitalization strategy.
- Adequately maintain all facilities including schools, administrative buildings, auxiliary spaces, sports fields, playgrounds and other school division spaces. Maintenance should ensure that all facilities are safe, properly functioning as designed, support learning for students, create efficient and effective working spaces for employees and support community activities.
- Revitalization is a full modernization of the facility which includes extensive renovation to bring the building up to current codes and standards, while enhancing the overall learning environment. This would include replacement of, or upgrades to, building components including handicapped accessibility, HVAC, roof, electrical, windows, flooring, ceiling lighting, and current technology infrastructure and internal reconfiguration of space to support educational programs. Revitalization may include the construction of new space to provide adequate program areas. Also included would be external upgrades and renovations to enhance the appearance and condition of the exterior of the facility to enhance the surrounding community. The goal of facility revitalization is to make an existing facility comparable to a new building.
- Replacement entails building a new school facility either on the same site (preferred) or at a new location within existing attendance boundaries. A school facility would be replaced at the end of its useful life when it becomes more economically attractive in the long term to replace that facility than to continue major repairs or to revitalize it.
- Assess facility needs on the basis of current conditions and enrollment as well as projections of future growth and enrollment.
- Provide modular classroom buildings to temporarily address insufficient student capacity and/or instructional programs such as special needs. Use these structures for temporary (1-3 year) spikes in enrollment and not as permanent classroom space. These temporary structures should be removed from school sites as soon as permanent classroom space is available. Temporary modular classroom buildings should be located on school sites in areas that support instruction and to the extent possible located away from highly visible areas.
- When appropriate, school facilities should be co-located with other public facilities for maximum efficiency. Flexibility to site acreage will be provided when considering co-location.
- Continue to encourage and expand joint-use agreements between school and county agencies for use of school facilities and grounds.
- Encourage private sector cooperation in the acquisition and siting of new school facilities through the acceptance of developer proffers of buildable land suitable for school locations in conjunction with review of development proposals, provided the proffered land has been evaluated through the site selection process.

- Ensure compatibility of land uses adjacent to existing schools and reserved school sites.
- Improve student access and safety by coordinating the construction of roads, sidewalks, bike paths and/or pedestrian trails to and from schools. Extend this linkage to other nearby public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers.
- When possible, consider using multistory building configurations for new construction and additions to middle schools and high schools to reduce site requirements.

RECOMMENDED THRESHOLDS FOR FACILITIES

Assess system utilization and identify facilities that are, or are projected to be, over capacity.

- Consider whether individual facilities are projected to be over capacity for a temporary (1-3 years) or long-term period. If temporary, use temporary expansion strategies including modular classrooms.
- Base decisions regarding the timing and location of new schools and school additions on a comprehensive analysis of need, fiscal impact, and availability of adequate resources.
- Consider the program capacity level as the threshold to trigger redistricting, building additions and/or new school development according to the following recommendations at the individual school level:

Recommendations at Various School Capacity Levels		
% of Program Capacity	Recommendation	Action
Less than 90%	Monitor capacity levels.	Consider redistricting to capture enrollment from other districts as needed.
91% to 100%	Recommended school capacity.	No action.
101% to 110%	Monitor capacity levels. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict if long-term. 2. Begin planning for additional space needs or new school construction if trend is long-term.
111% to 119%	Approaching threshold capacity. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict. 2. Begin planning for additional space needs or new school construction if trend is long-term.
120% and Over	School is operating over capacity. Determine if enrollment trend is a short-term or long-term occurrence.	1. Redistrict. 2. Expand school capacity. 3. Construct new school.

Elementary School Recommendations

New Facilities: 600 - 750 students (design capacity).

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities should be a minimum of 20 acres.
- Facilities should be located with direct access to at least one collector road.
- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.
- New facilities should be located within residential areas and not along major arterial roads or non-residential areas.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

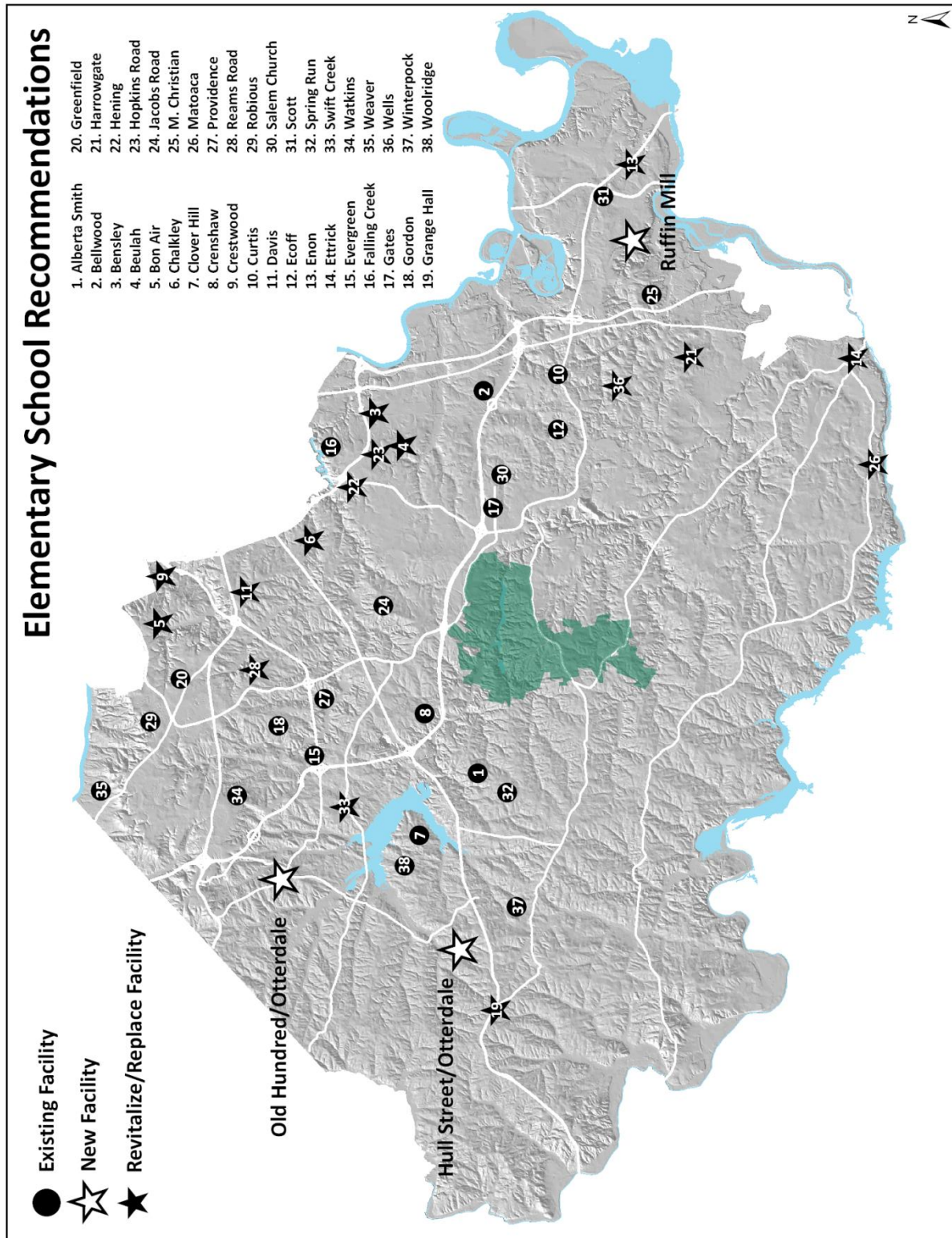
2014-2020

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Beulah
 - Crestwood
 - Enon
 - Ettrick
 - Harrowgate
 - Matoaca
 - Reams
- **New Facility:**
 - **Old Hundred/Otterdale:** in the vicinity of Old Hundred and Otterdale Roads, north of Genito Road and south of Midlothian Turnpike

Post 2020

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Bensley
 - Bon Air
 - Chalkley
 - Davis
 - Grange Hall
 - Hening
 - Hopkins
 - Swift Creek
 - Wells

- **New Facilities:**
 - **Hull Street/Otterdale:** in the vicinity of Hull Street and Otterdale Roads, east of Skinquarter Road and south of Duval Road.
 - **Ruffin Mill:** in the vicinity of Ruffin Mill Road, Enon Church Road and Ramblewood Drive.



Middle School Recommendations

- **New Facilities:** 900 – 1,100 students (design capacity).

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities should be a minimum of 40 acres.
- Facilities should be located with direct access to at least one major arterial road where feasible.
- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.
- New facilities should be located along major arterial roads and not within residential areas.

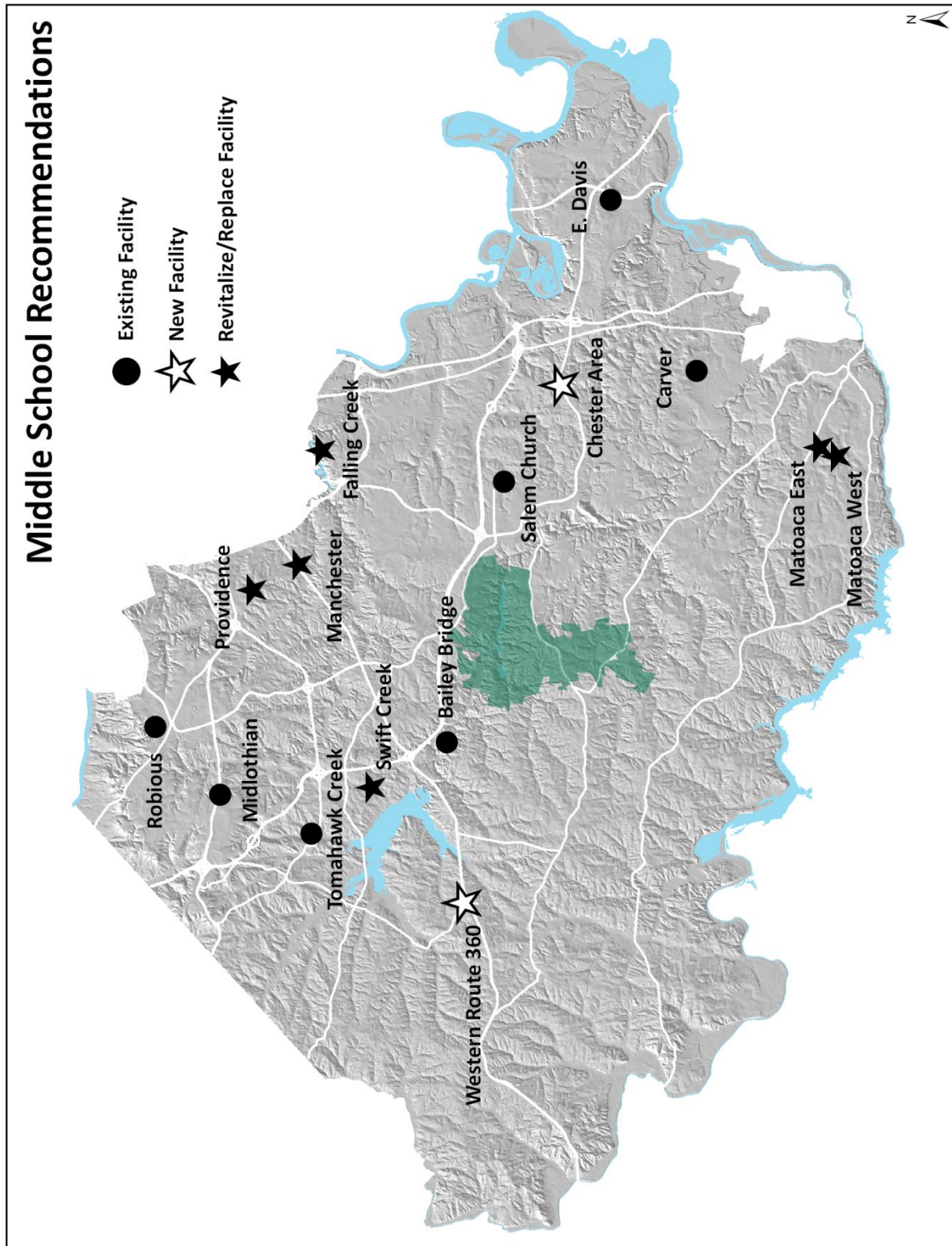
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

2014-2020

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Manchester
 - Providence

Post 2020

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Falling Creek
 - Matoaca East
 - Matoaca West
 - Swift Creek
- **New Facilities:**
 - **Chester Area:** in the vicinity of Chester and West Hundred Roads.
 - **Western Route 360:** in the vicinity of Hull Street and Otterdale Roads.



High School Recommendations

- **New Facilities:** 1,500 – 1,800 students (design capacity).

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- New facilities should be a minimum of 80 acres.
- Facilities should be located with multiple direct accesses to at least one, but preferably two, major arterial roads.
- Athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds provide students and communities with a connection to and sense of identity with school facilities. All schools will be constructed with their own athletic facilities, practice areas and playgrounds. Community access and organized recreational usage of these outdoor facilities is encouraged as appropriate.
- New facilities should be located along major arterial roads and not within residential areas.

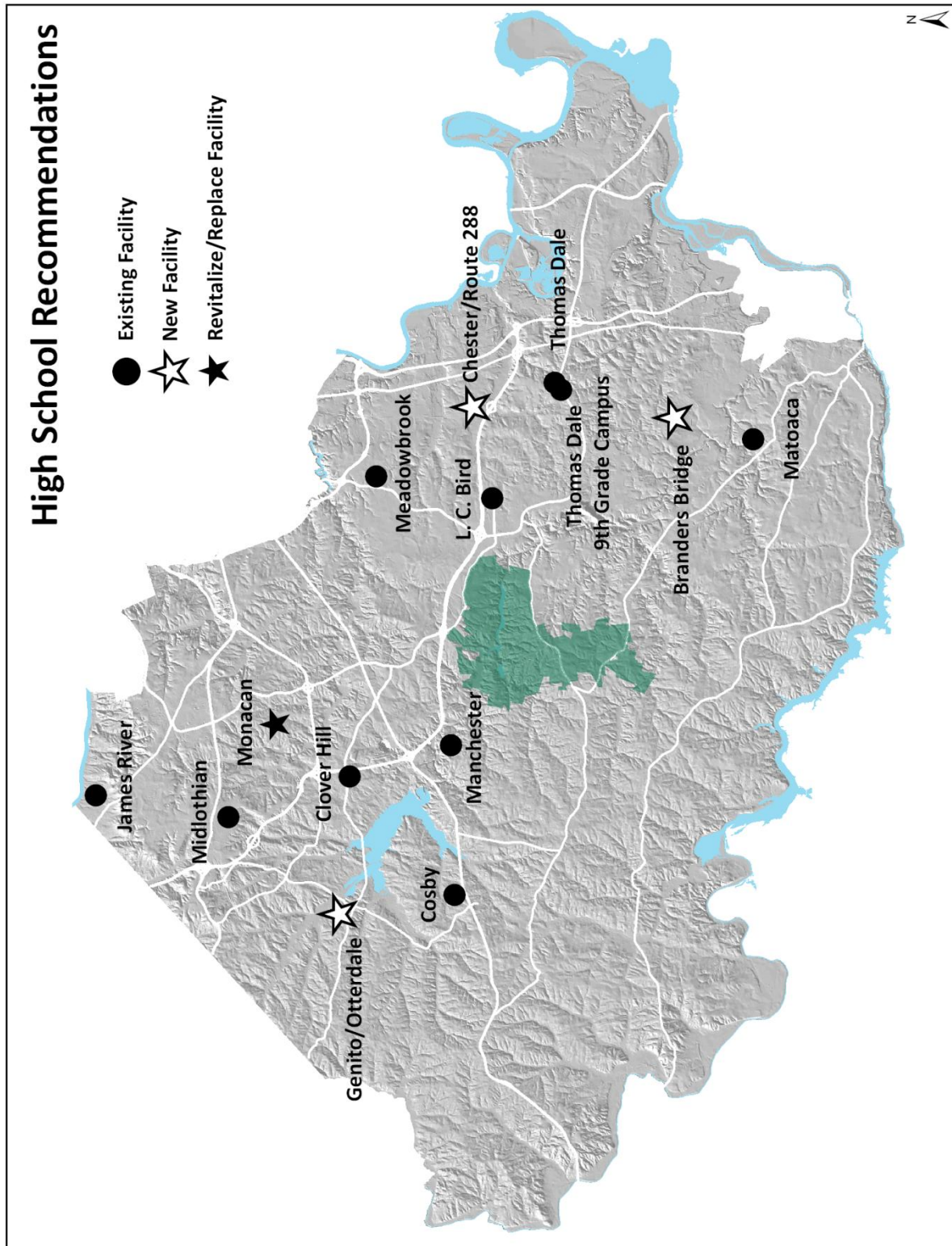
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

2014-2020

Note: With the exception of Monacan High School, all high schools in the county have been renovated, replaced, or newly constructed within the past 15 years. To provide all students with equity of opportunity and parity of programs and facilities, Monacan needs to be modernized as funding becomes available.

Post 2020

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Monacan
- **New Facilities:**
 - **Branders Bridge:** in the vicinity of Branders Bridge, Bradley Bridge and Iron Bridge Roads north of Swift Creek.
 - **Genito/Otterdale:** in the vicinity of Genito and Otterdale Roads northwest of Swift Creek Reservoir.
 - **Chester/Route 288:** in the vicinity of Chester Road and Route 288 north of Route 10.



Career and Technical Education

Career and technical education plays an important role in the county's economic competitiveness. High-quality career and technical education enhances economic development opportunities and supports the workforce training needs of existing businesses. Graduates of these programs provide skills needed by employers in the county and region.

Chesterfield County Public Schools is committed to providing career and technical educational facilities that accommodate student demand and promote the development of skills required by current and future businesses by:

- Preparing students for the world in which they live and work.
- Meeting the demand for well-trained, industry certified workers.
- Providing career and technical courses that are current and relevant to industry needs.
- Collaborating with business and industry to support vocational programs.

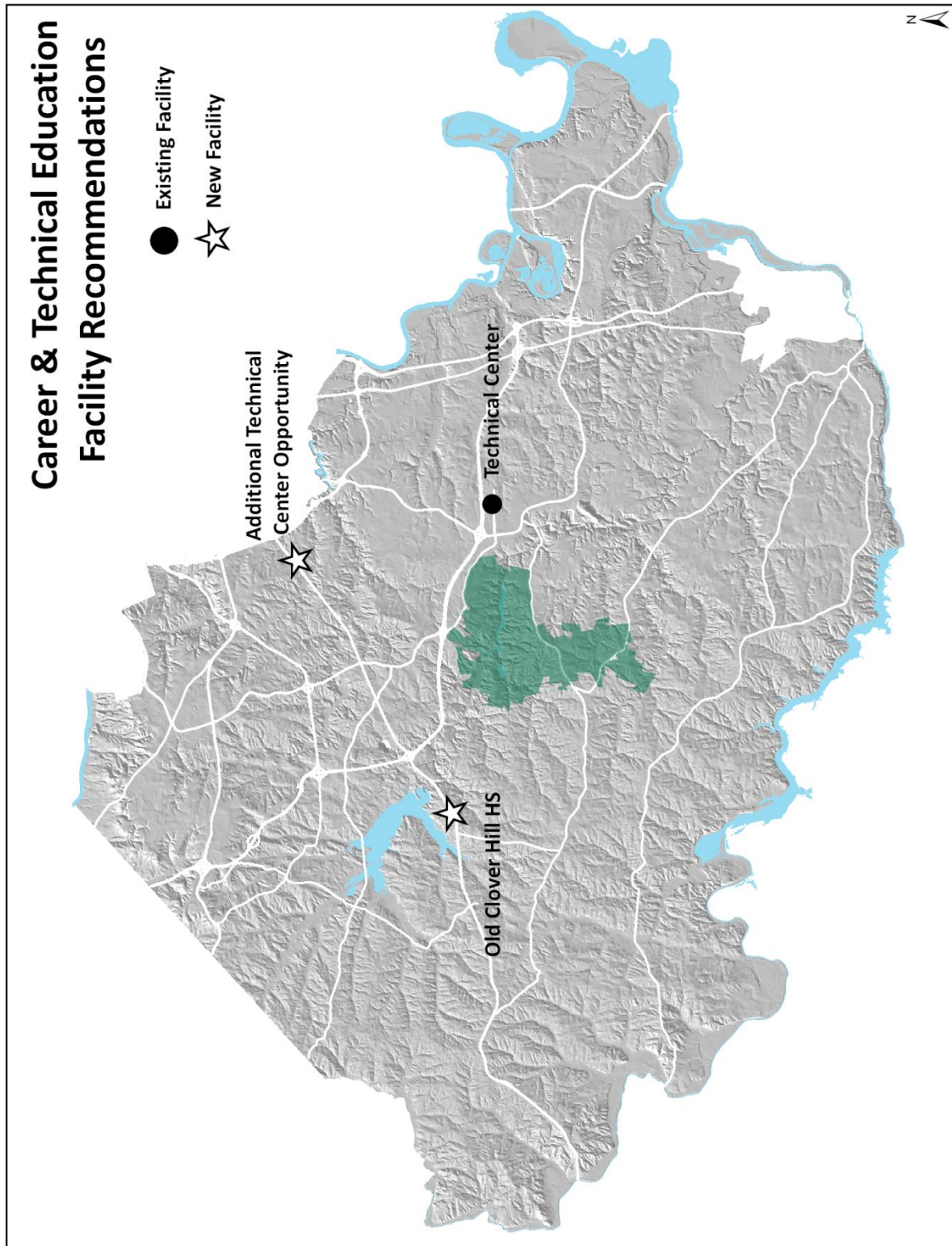
FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Old Clover Hill High School:**

- Revitalize for a career and technical education facility.
- Long term, as commercial growth and development continues in this area, re-examine the use to consider whether continued public use or alternative uses would be appropriate. Should it be determined in the future that alternative uses are appropriate, explore options to sell a portion of the property for private use(s) that would be compatible with continued public use of the athletic fields and the best management practice teaching facility.

- **Additional Technical Center Opportunity:**

- This facility should be located in the vicinity of Chippenham Parkway and Hull Street Road to complement revitalization efforts in the area.

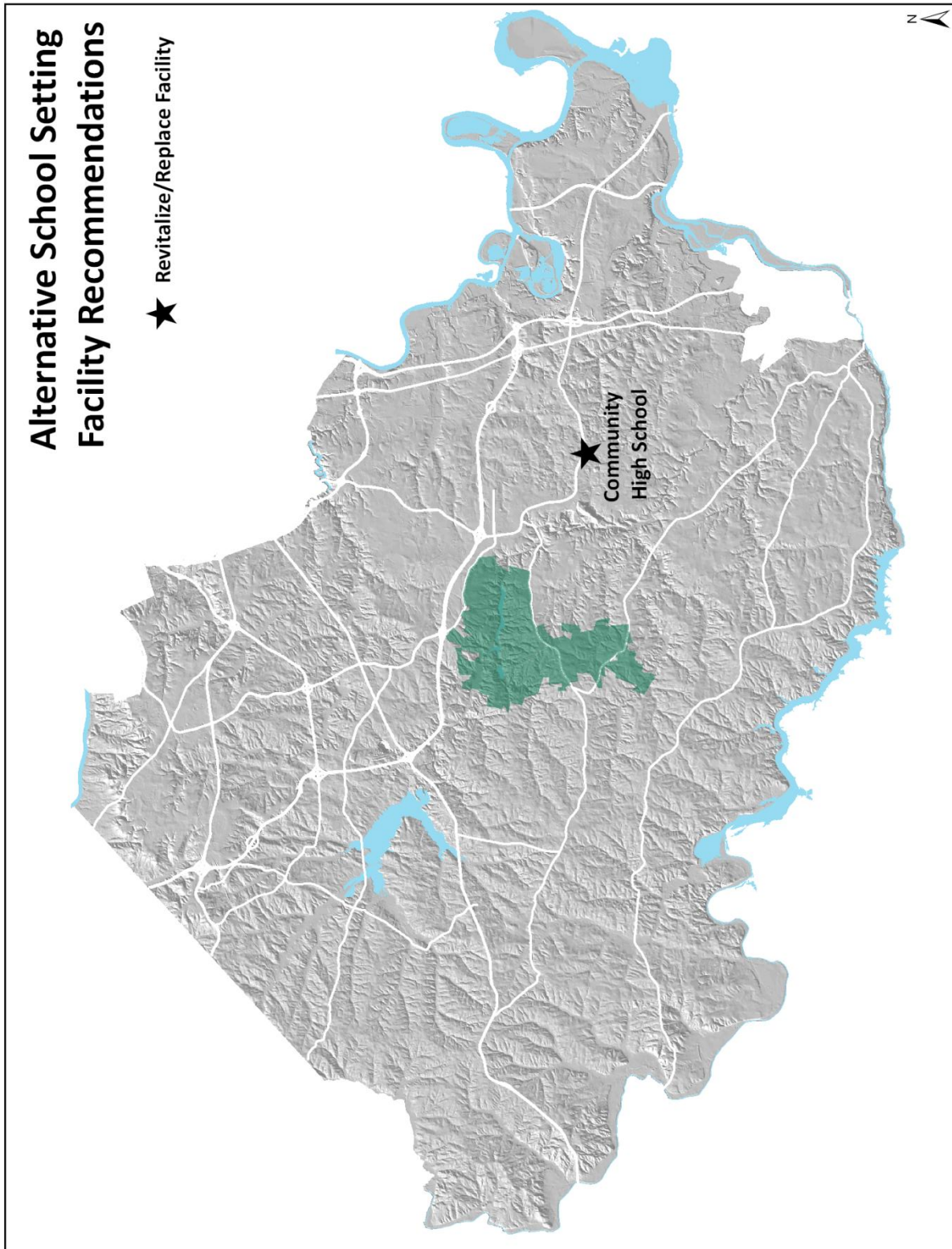


ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL SETTINGS

Alternative schools provide educational opportunities in facilities established and oriented to enhance learning in unique and creative ways. Such may occur in facilities shared with more traditional programs, or may be provided in separate facilities. Virtual learning is a vital component of 21st century education. Virtual schools and facilities that promote opportunities for students along with public and private partnerships should be encouraged when possible.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATION**Post 2020**

- **Revitalize/Replace:**
 - Community High School



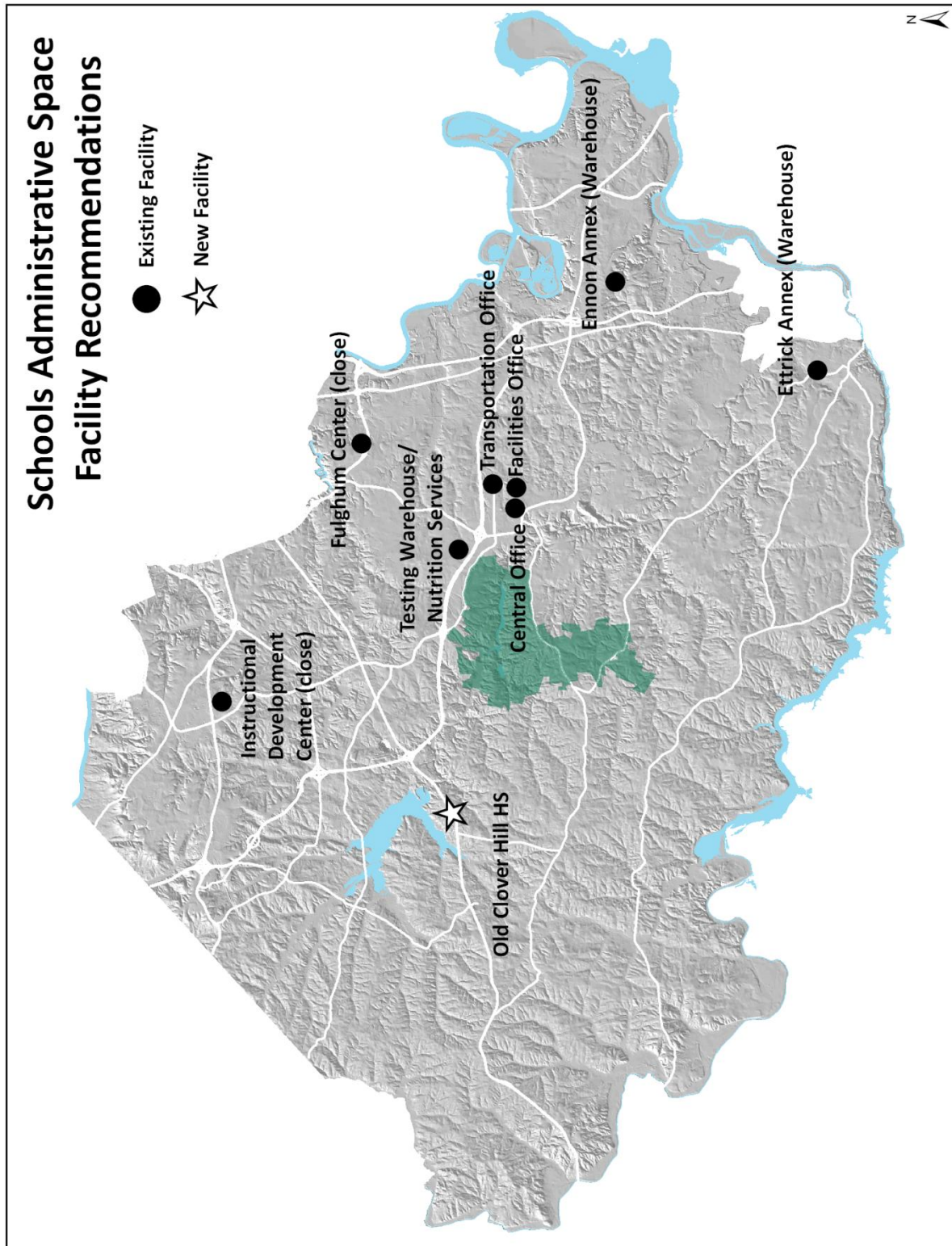
Administrative Space

Provide administrative facilities for employees and work functions that support the efficient provision of a high quality educational system in the county.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATION

2014-2020

- **Consolidation**
 - Consolidate administrative operations at the Fulghum Center and the Instructional Development Center at Old Clover Hill High School.
 - Long term, as commercial growth and development continues in this area, re-examine the use to consider whether continued public use or alternative uses would be appropriate. Should it be determined in the future that alternative uses are appropriate, explore options to sell a portion of the property for private use(s) that would be compatible with continued public use of the athletic fields and the best management practice teaching facility.



PARKS**Parks & Recreation****OVERVIEW**

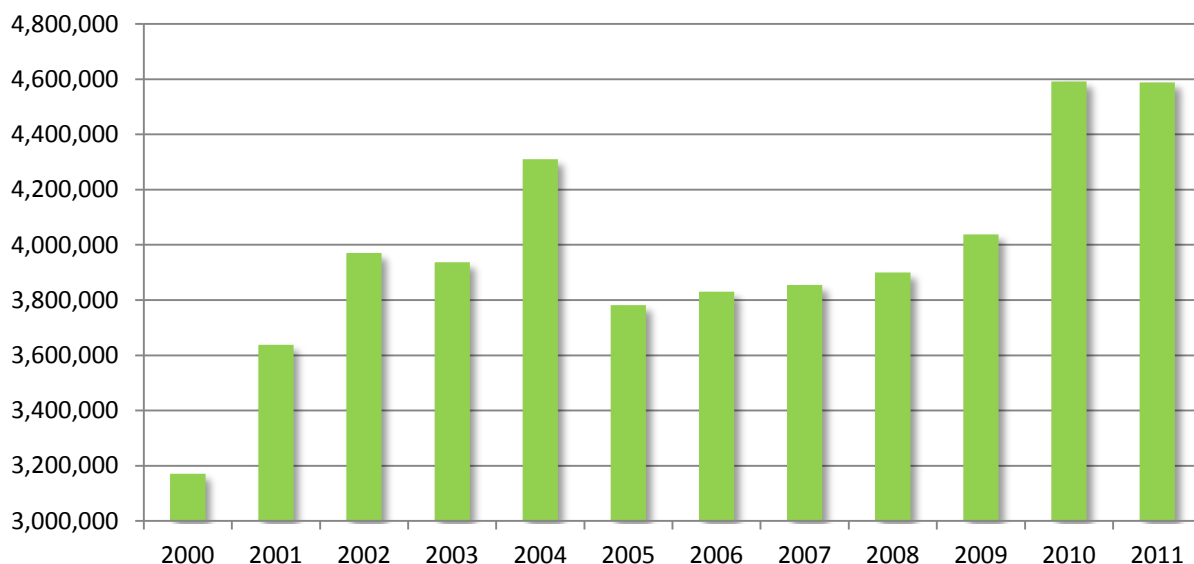
The Chesterfield County Parks and Recreation Department supports a high quality park system that meets the needs of residents and visitors in all stages of life through an equitable provision of active and passive recreation opportunities.

Public parks serve a variety of cultural, recreational, educational, historical and natural functions, and are an important component of a high quality of life. In addition, the county park system promotes tourism through sports tournaments and other events, providing revenue for government services, local businesses and supporting economic development. The Public Facilities Plan discussion of parks focuses on planning for an acceptable level of service through acquisition and development of park lands and joint use with other facilities such as school athletic facilities and private foundation parks.



The county's park system contains approximately 4,500 acres of various park types and witnessed nearly 4.6 million visitations in fiscal year 2011. In fact, visitation to the county's park system has increased nearly twice as fast as the rate of population growth (45% versus 23%) between fiscal years 2000 and 2011. Regional, community and neighborhood parks comprise 1,900 acres (42%) of the county's total parklands, or 5.9 acres per 1,000 persons in 2012. These parks are home to a variety of active (athletic facilities and playgrounds) and passive (trails, open space) facilities. The remaining 2,600 acres (58%) are special purpose parks that provide access to unique recreational, cultural, historical or environmental resources.

County Park System Visitation by Fiscal Year



PARKS

In addition to the local park system, the county is home to Pocahontas State Park (the largest state park in Virginia with nearly 8,000 acres), and Presquile National Wildlife Refuge, Parker's Battery and Drewry's Bluff National Battlefield Park (all federal facilities). The Virginia Outdoors Plan, produced by the Department of Conservation and Recreation, was consulted in the development of park recommendations. This statewide document is updated every five years and provides survey findings and trend analysis related to park and recreation issues including sports, water access and trails.

SYSTEMWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

- The *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* should be updated to reflect and provide further guidance to the general recommendations outlined in the Public Facilities Plan. This effort should be adopted by the Board of Supervisors upon recommendation by the Planning Commission.
- Where buffers are needed, acquire land adjacent to existing park facilities.
- Where appropriate, expand existing park sites to meet level of service standards and functional requirements.
- A system of linear parks and trails should be promoted to provide non-motorized recreational opportunities. These facilities should connect county parklands as well as business areas and neighborhoods in a convenient and accessible manner. The Transportation chapter provides additional information regarding these facilities.
- Maintain high quality and accessible park facilities for users of all ages.
- Improve access to the county's blueways by acquiring easements and properties along major waterways.
- Promote the park system as an educational resource for healthy lifestyles, and natural, cultural, historical and environmental awareness.
- Parklands should generally be acquired at least five years prior to the expected opening of the phase one park facility. Parkland acquisition and facility development may occur prior to recommended facility timing.
- To the greatest extent practicable, parks should be co-located with compatible public facilities according to park type and should be in close proximity to residential areas. Special purpose parks are well suited to be located with other park types, and combination facilities are encouraged where appropriate.



SYSTEMWIDE LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD

Provide 9 acres of Regional, Community and/or Neighborhood parkland per 1,000 persons.

Calculation of parkland meeting the overall Level of Service standard excludes state and national parks and includes recreational facilities co-located at schools.

Regional Parks

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 100 acres or greater
- **Service Radius:** 5 miles

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on large tracts of land with direct access to an existing or proposed major arterial road.
- Facilities should include land suitable for accommodating as many of the following recreation activities and facilities as possible within their respective areas: baseball/softball fields; football, lacrosse, field hockey and soccer fields; tennis and basketball courts; lights; parking; spectator facilities; restrooms/concession buildings; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; picnic shelters; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; racquetball courts, skate parks, open space for outdoor events, gardens, and nature trails and centers.
- Community centers may be located within regional parks and include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums and/or other spaces that meet the needs of county residents.



FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

2013-2017

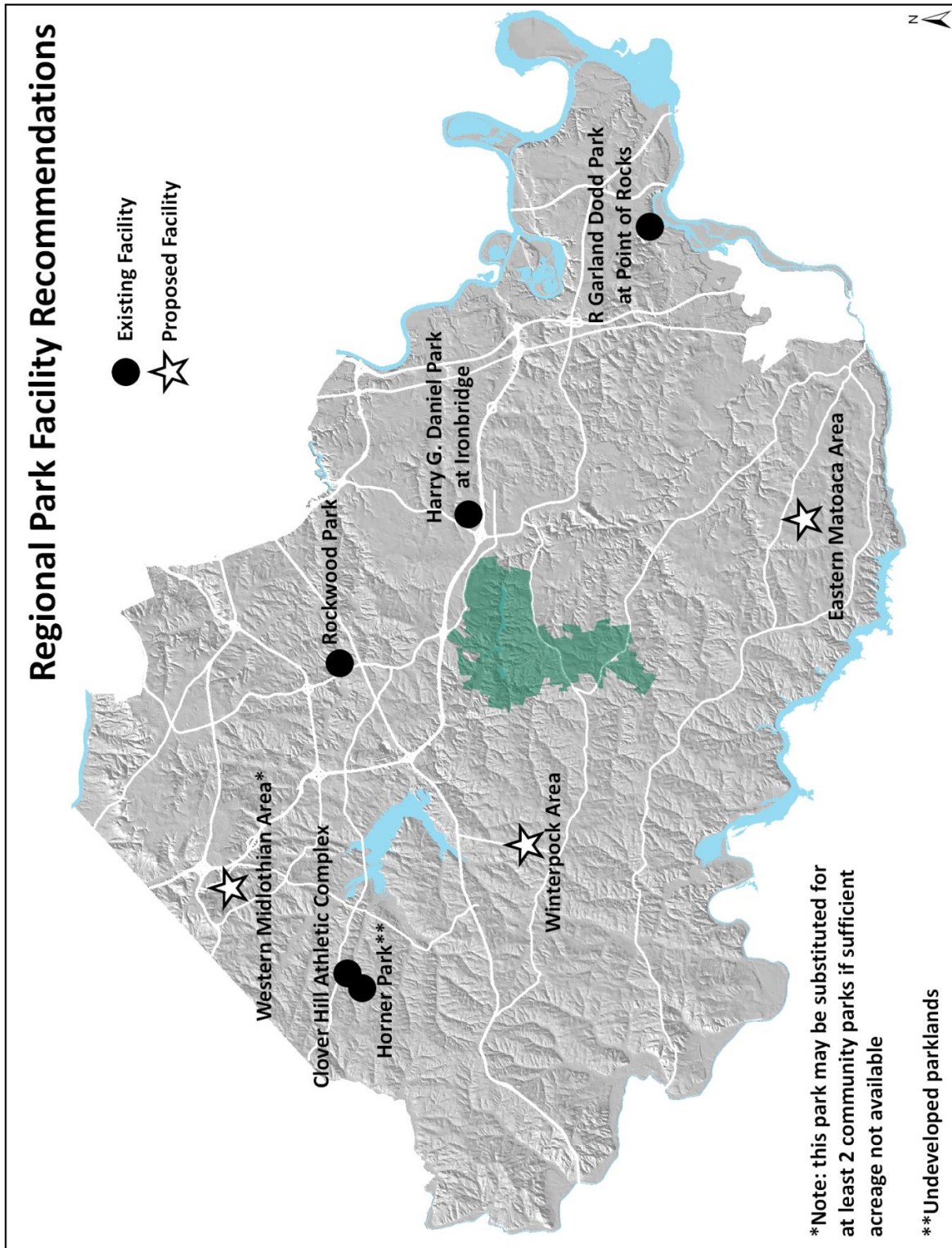
- **Winterpock Area:** in the vicinity of Hull Street, Winterpock and Beach Roads. Park should contain approximately 200 acres.

2018-2022

- **Western Midlothian Area:** in the vicinity of Route 288 north of Powhite Parkway and south of Midlothian Turnpike. If sufficient acreage not found, at least two Community Parks could be substituted. Park should contain approximately 225 acres.

Post 2022

- **Eastern Matoaca Area:** between River and Woodpecker Roads east of Nash Road. Park should contain approximately 175 acres.



PARKS**Community Parks****GENERAL CRITERIA**

- **Size:** 21 – 99 acres
- **Service Radius:** 3 miles

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on land with direct access to an existing or proposed major arterial road.
- Facilities should include land suitable for accommodating as many of the following recreation activities and facilities as possible within their respective areas: baseball/softball fields; football, lacrosse, field hockey and soccer fields; tennis and basketball courts; lights; parking; spectator facilities; restrooms/concession buildings; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; picnic shelters; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; racquetball courts, skate parks, open space for outdoor events, gardens, and/or nature trails.
- Community centers may be located within community parks. Community centers should include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums and/or other spaces that meet the needs of county residents.
- Community parks should be co-located with school facilities where possible and be open to the general public during non-school hours. Continue shared-use agreements with the public schools for use of school athletic fields for public park use.

**FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS****2013-2017**

- **No new community park facilities are planned during this period.**

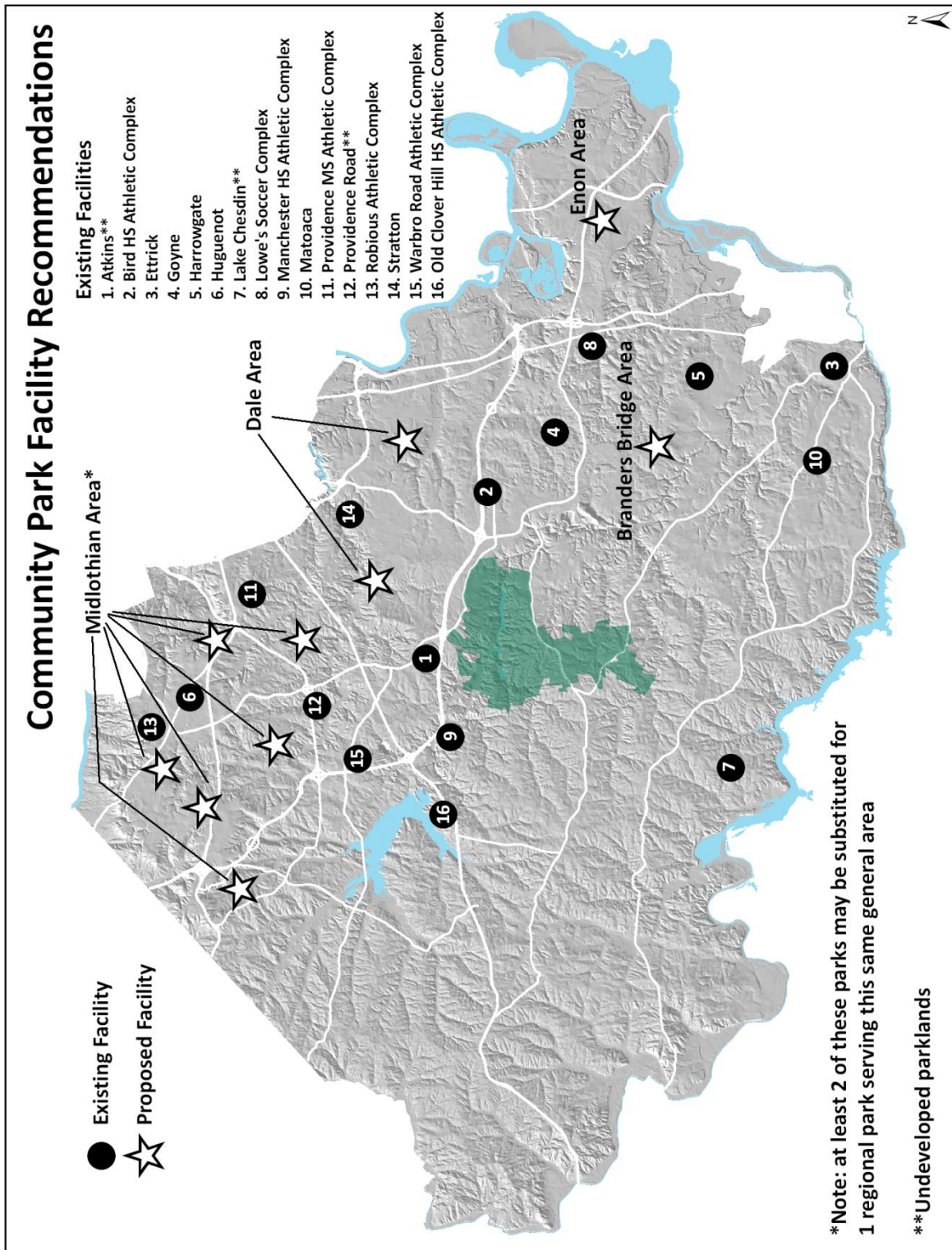
2018-2022

- **2 Parks, Midlothian Area:** in the area bounded by Old Hundred Road, the county boundary and Hull Street Road. (180 acres) *Note: one Regional Park could be substituted for these park facilities.*
- **1 Park, Dale Area:** in the area bounded by Hull Street Road, Route 288, CSX Railroad and county boundary. (90 acres)
- **1 Park, Enon Area:** in the area east of Interstate 95 and south of Dutch Gap Conservation Area. (35 acres)

PARKS

Post 2022

- **4 Parks, Midlothian Area:** in the area bounded by Old Hundred Road, the county boundary and Hull Street Road. (360 acres)
- **1 Park, Branders Bridge Area:** in the vicinity of Branders Bridge and Bradley Bridge Roads north of Woodpecker Road. (35 acres)
- **1 Park, Dale Area:** in the area bounded by Hull Street Road, Route 288, CSX Railroad and county boundary. (90 acres)



Neighborhood Parks

GENERAL CRITERIA

- **Size:** 5 – 20 acres
- **Service Radius:** 1.5 miles

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Should be located on land in residential areas with direct access to an existing or proposed collector road.
- Facilities may include: picnic shelters; playgrounds; boating access to rivers, streams and lakes; bicycle, fitness and walking trails; open fields; parking; athletic fields; and/or restrooms.
- Continue shared-use agreements with the public schools for use of school athletic fields and play areas for public park use.
- Community centers may be located within neighborhood parks. Community centers should include multi-purpose rooms, gymnasium(s), kitchen, game room, arts and crafts facilities, classrooms, restrooms, auditoriums and/or other spaces that meet the needs of county residents.



FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Countywide: This park category should be used to supplement regional and community parks in specific geographies where there is insufficient regional, community and neighborhood park acreage. In these areas, development proposals, where appropriate, should include neighborhood park sites to serve the development's park need.

2013-2017

- **Cogbill Road Park:** in the vicinity of Cogbill Road west of Route 10 and east of Belmont Road, part of the Cogbill Conservation Area. (20 acres)

2014-2020

- **Old Hundred/Otterdale:** in conjunction with construction of new elementary school.

2018-2022

- **Western Hull Street Road:** in the area north of Hull Street Road, south of Duval Road and west of Otterdale Road. (20 acres)

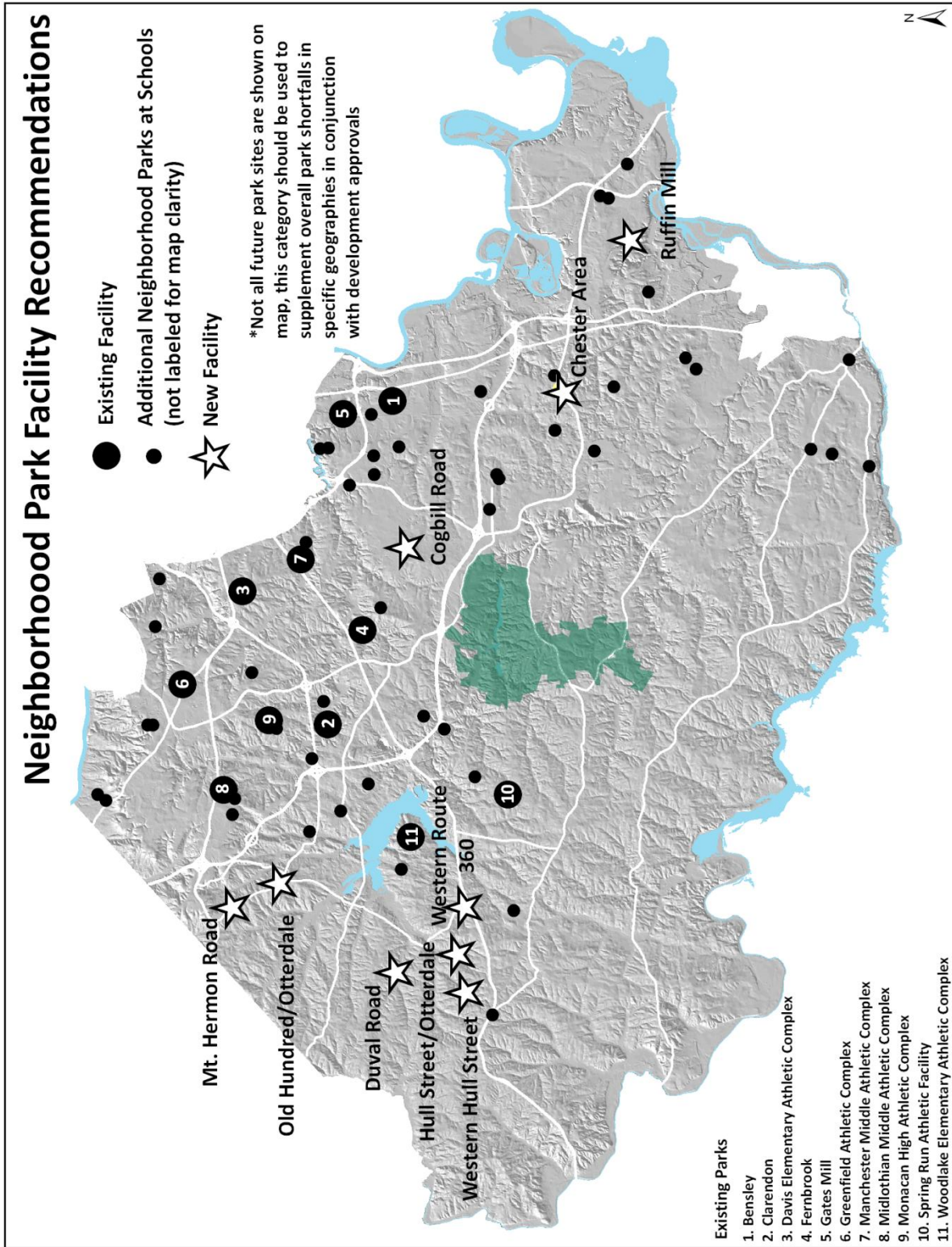
Post 2022

- **Duval Road:** in the area north of Duval Road west of Otterdale Road, and generally south of Horsepen Creek. (20 acres)
- **Mt. Hermon Road:** in the vicinity of Mt. Hermon Road and Old Hundred Road south of Midlothian Turnpike. (20 acres)
- **Hull Street/Otterdale:** in conjunction with construction of new elementary school.
- **Ruffin Mill:** in conjunction with construction of new elementary school.
- **Chester Area:** in conjunction with a middle school.
- **Western Route 360:** in conjunction with construction of new middle school.

URBAN PARKS

- Urban parks should be considered in high intensity areas where sufficient park acreage is difficult to acquire. These areas are designated as Regional Mixed Use and Community Mixed Use on the Land Use Plan Map. Urban parks can also be developed as hardscaped plazas, open space, spaces between buildings and buffer areas.
- Urban parks should not be considered a replacement for larger park types, but rather complement and provide linkages to the county's parks and open space network. These parks may also be used to satisfy open space requirements in high intensity developments.

PARKS



Special Purpose Parks

- Intended to preserve, enhance and interpret unique recreational, cultural, historical and/or environmental resources for the benefit of county residents and visitors. They should be located on sites with historical, ecological, and/or cultural significance, and include supporting facilities for education, conservation, recreation and preservation.
- No specific level of service standard is articulated due to the unique nature of each park site.
- Should contain appropriate facilities that provide for public use and enjoyment of the natural, recreational, cultural or historic resources being preserved or enhanced and other facilities as appropriate. These parks should also be connected to adjacent similar public and private sites and facilities when appropriate.
- Develop blueways (water trails on navigable streams and other water bodies) and linear parks that connect to the routes identified on the Bikeways and Trails Plan and to public parks and other destinations.



RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

Countywide: acquire access/land along the county's major waterways, and cultural, historical or environmental land, sites, structures or areas that would preserve the history, culture and natural beauty of the county. Facility recommendations address water-based recreation only, all other facilities are acquired and developed on a site-by-site basis.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

2013-2017

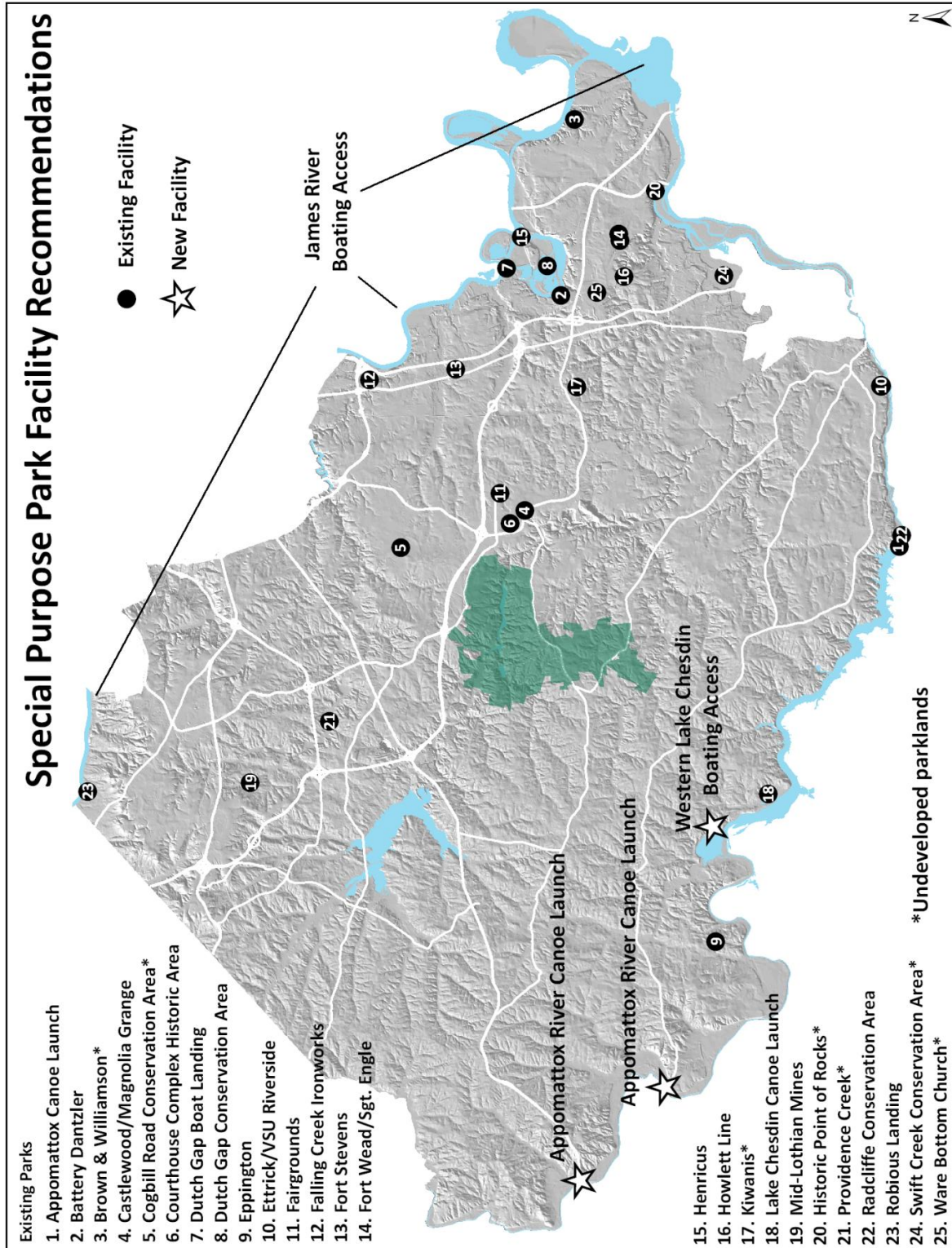
- **Appomattox River Canoe Launch:** in the vicinity of western River Road.

2018-2022

- **Appomattox River Canoe Launch:** in the vicinity of western Hull Street Road.
- **James River Boating Access:** sites along the entire river frontage.

Post 2022

- **Western Lake Chesdin Boating Access:** in the vicinity of the western part of Lake Chesdin.



GENERAL SERVICES

General Services

Government Center

General government administrative functions should continue to be developed and concentrated at the Government Center at Route 288 and Iron Bridge Road to foster effective and customer-friendly delivery of service to the public and efficient interaction among county departments.

As the county grows, maintaining high quality and cost effective services to our businesses and citizens will continue to be important. New facilities housing these services should continue to be centralized at the Government Center.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Update the *Government Center Master Plan* to align with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Use the *Master Plan* to guide the development of the Government Center.
- Promote the use and development of the Government Center for various educational, cultural and other social events, including tourism and other economic development-related efforts.
- Improve access to and within the Government Center through alternative modes of transportation, including mass transit, pedestrian and bicycle access.



GENERAL SERVICES**Aviation Services**

The Chesterfield County Airport provides quality aviation facilities and services that meet the needs of businesses, agencies and the community. The county's airport is designated as an official general aviation reliever to Richmond International Airport in Henrico County and contains amenities commensurate with such status.



The Virginia Air Transportation System Plan (VASP) estimates that the county's airport will have over 60,000 takeoffs and landings in fiscal year 2012. The county's airport was home to 121 aircraft of various types in 2011. Currently, the county's airport contains a 5,500-foot runway and nearly 250,000 square feet of hanger space. The *Airport Master Plan* recommends extending this runway to 6,300 feet, additional corporate hanger space and various other facility improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use the *Airport Master Plan* to guide the development of the Chesterfield County Airport.
- Continue to follow levels of service standards as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration and Virginia Department of Aviation.
- Develop additional overlay standards that protect the current and future development and operation of the county's airport from incompatible land uses.
- Promote and protect the county's airport and surrounding area as a vital economic development resource and catalyst.

Solid Waste

The Waste and Resource Recovery (WARR) division of General Services provides convenient, economical, and environmentally friendly public solid waste reduction and recycling programs in cooperation with other public and private partners.

While the county does not currently operate an active landfill, WARR oversees the operation of convenience centers located on Warbro Road and on Iron Bridge Road. These convenience centers collect waste from residents that is then transported to sanitary landfills for proper disposal. In 2011, the division collected 19,000 tons of household refuse from 221,000 customers at the county's two convenience centers. Both figures (collected tonnage and number of customers) have been declining since 2003. At the same time, the number of curbside recycling customers has steadily increased, although the amount collected has declined slightly. The region's recycling rate was approximately 55 percent in 2011.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish and maintain convenient and cost-effective recycling programs countywide to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills.
- Encourage recycling efforts that exceed the state-mandated 25% recycling rate.
- Encourage the expansion of recycling programs through cooperation with the Central Virginia Waste Management Authority and private-sector efforts.
- Maintain the use agreement with private sanitary landfill providers.
- Maintain required environmental oversight of closed landfill sites.

GENERAL SERVICES**Fleet Management**

The Fleet Management Division provides for the safe, convenient and reliable servicing of the county's fleet of vehicles in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This division oversees the maintenance, repair and fueling needs of the county's vehicle fleet, including Fire/EMS equipment, police vehicles, school vehicles and general county vehicles. Many of these vehicles require specialized handling equipment for repair and maintenance work. The division constantly tracks emerging fueling trends and changes due to technological advances and supports proven, cost-effective alternative fueling choices.

**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD**

- Conveniently locate fleet maintenance facilities to the majority of fleet users.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

- Facilities should be located away from existing or planned residential areas. Industrial, Corporate Office/Research & Development/Light Industrial and General Business areas shown on the Land Use Plan Map are preferred. Sites should be well buffered from incompatible uses.
- Facilities should have at least one direct access to a collector or major arterial road. Sites offering both north/south and east/west travel should be preferred.
- Facilities should be located to reduce the amount of transit time to these facilities by fleet customers.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**2013-2017**

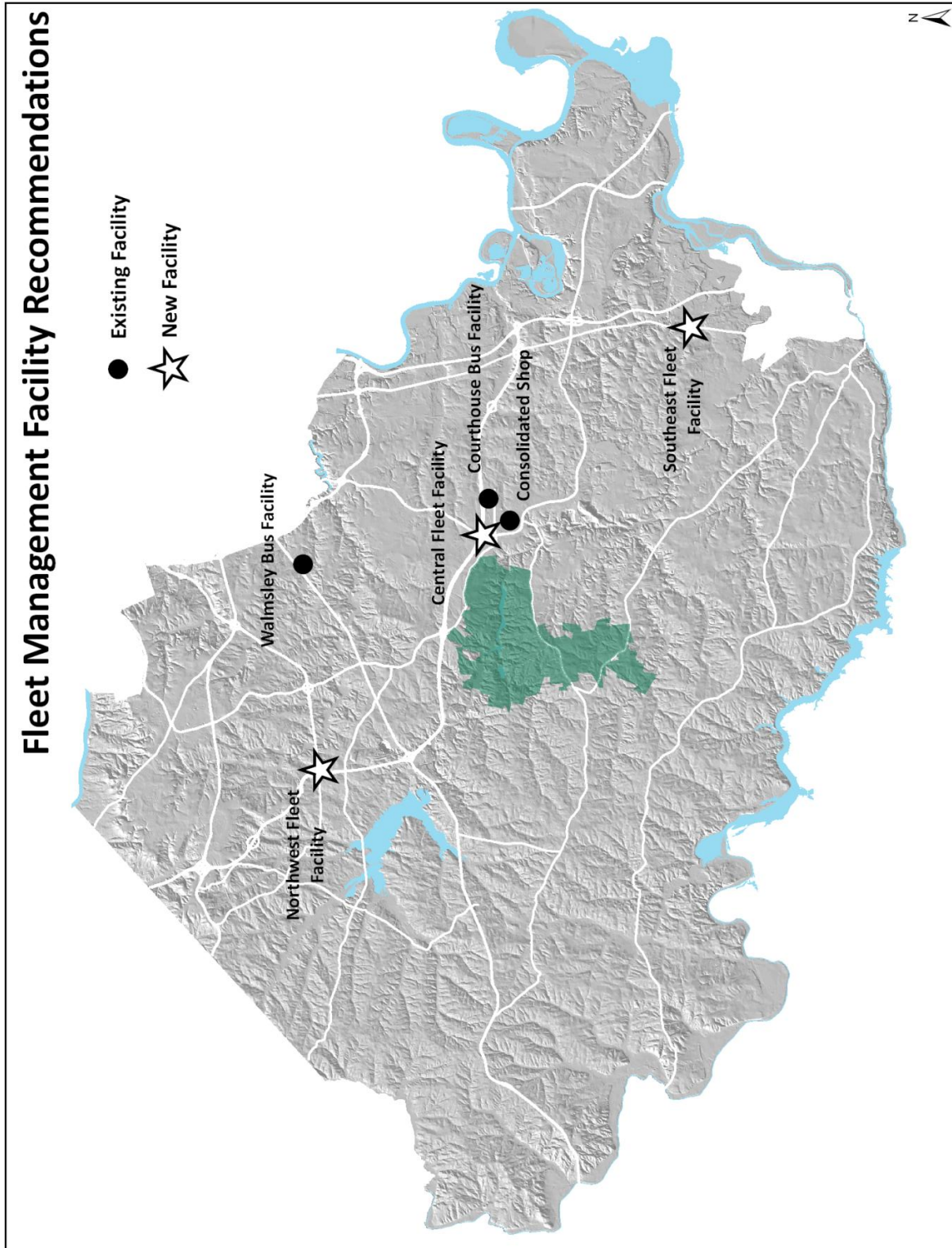
- **Northwest Fleet Facility:** in the vicinity of Route 288 and Powhite Parkway on no more than 20 buildable acres and include school bus parking areas. Facility should be approximately 42,000 square feet and include a fueling center. This facility will replace the Walmsley Bus Facility.

2018-2022

- No new facilities are recommended during this period.

Post 2022

- **Central Fleet Facility:** replace the current facility with a new facility in the vicinity of the Government Center on approximately 20 buildable acres and include school bus parking areas. Facility should be approximately 80,000 square feet and include radio shop operations, larger vehicle servicing, fueling center and administrative offices. This facility will replace the Consolidated Shop on Lori Road.
- **Southeast Fleet Facility:** in the vicinity of Route 1 and Happy Hill Road on approximately 10 acres. Facility should be approximately 20,000 square feet and include a fueling center if needed.



Telecommunication Facilities

OVERVIEW

Telecommunications services providing wireless transmission of voice and data (re: cellular and personal communication services (PCS), paging, wireless internet services and mobile radio) are viewed as public utility services that benefit the community. These services operate from wireless networks that are dependent upon antenna devices, supporting towers and related transmission equipment. These facilities require county review and approval through the development review process. A Board of Supervisors policy currently exists which provides greater detail on the siting and design of telecommunications facilities. Upon adoption of this Plan, this policy should be reviewed and amended where appropriate. The *Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996* limits local authority over certain locational aspects of these facilities.

RECOMMENDED SITE CRITERIA

The following guidelines should be used when addressing telecommunication facilities. Site specific analysis will be performed through the zoning process and additional requirements may be suggested. These criteria should be reviewed and modified as new technology becomes available.

- **Design and Location Generally.** Promote the design and location of telecommunications facilities to provide broad access to communication services and minimize the numbers of towers and their impact on the surrounding area.
- **Location.** The following options and guidelines should be used to determine the appropriate locations for telecommunications towers in the following priority:
 - Encourage co-location on existing telecommunications towers rather than new freestanding structures.
 - Encourage telecommunication facilities to be incorporated into existing building features such as rooftops, church steeples/spires, water storage tanks, light poles and electrical transmission structures rather than constructing new freestanding structures.
 - Where co-location or incorporation into an existing structure is not feasible, freestanding towers may be appropriate under the following circumstances:
 - In areas designated for Residential Agricultural or Rural Residential/Agricultural uses on the Land Use Plan Map, towers should not be located in highly visible areas. Further, natural features such as topography and streams should be used to provide transition between existing and future residential development.
 - In areas either zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for residential development other than Residential Agricultural or Rural Residential/Agricultural uses; or in areas zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for non-residential development other than General Business or Industrial; or in high visibility areas, towers should be located and designed to conceal these facilities to the greatest degree feasible and minimize the visual impact.

GENERAL SERVICES

- In areas zoned or designated on the Land Use Plan Map for General Business or Industrial uses, the visual impact of the base of the tower should be minimized.
- **Design Criteria.** The visual presence and prominence of freestanding towers should be minimized by:
 - Locating where natural features such as topography or forested areas exist and will be maintained.
 - Obscuring or blocking views with other existing structures.
 - Using stealth designs to disguise and camouflage the appearance so as to resemble other structures (i.e. flagpoles, bell towers). When this is not feasible, the tower should be of a monopole design.
 - Using a neutral color.
 - Prohibiting lighting unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If the FAA requires lighting, the lighting design should limit intensity, direction and timing.